THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, JULY 22, 1794. [N° 1683.]

NEWPORT: (*Rhode-Island*) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

PHILADELPHIA.

To JOSEPH PRIESTLEY, L. L. D. &c.

THE American Philosophical Society, held at Philadelphia, for Promoting Useful Knowledge, offer you their sincere congratulations on your safe arrival in this country. Associated for the purposes of extending and disseminating those improvements in the sciences and the arts, which most conduce to the subsistence, happiness, and dignity of mankind, they consider themselves and their country, that your talents and virtues, have been transferred to this Republic. Considering you as an illustrious Member of this institution, your colleagues anticipate your aid, in zealously promoting the objects which unite them; as a virtuous man, possessing eminent and useful acquirements, they contemplate with pleasure the accession of such worth to the American Commonwealth, and looking to your future character of a citizen of this, your adopted country, they rejoice in greeting, as such, an enlightened Republican.

In this free and happy country, those unalienable rights, which the author of nature committed to man, as a sacred deposit, have been secured: Here, we have been enabled under the favour of Divine Providence, to establish a government of Laws, and not of Men; a government, which secures to its citizens equal rights and equal Liberty, and which offers an asylum to the good, to the persecuted, and to the oppressed of other climes.

May you long enjoy every blessing which an elevated and highly cultivated mind, a pure conscience, and a free country are capable of bestowing.

By order of the Society,

DAVID RITTENHOUSE, President.

Philadelphia, June 20.

To the Members of the American Philosophical Society at Philadelphia.

Gentlemen,

IT is with peculiar satisfaction, that I receive the congratulations of my brethren of the Philosophical Society in this city, on my arrival in this country. It is, in great part, for the sake of pursuing our common studies, without molestation, though for the present, you will allow, with far less advantage that I left my native country, and have come to America; and a society of philosophers, who will have no objection to a person on account of his political or religious sentiments, will be as grateful as it is new to me. My past conduct, I hope, will shew, that you may depend upon my zeal in promoting the valuable objects of your institution; but you must not flatter yourselves, or me, with supposing, that, at my time of life, and the inconvenience attending a new and uncertain settlement I can be of much service to it.

I am confident, however, from what I have already seen of the spirit of the people of this country, that it will soon appear that republican governments, in which every obstruction is removed to the exertion of all kinds of talents, will be far more favourable to science, and the arts, than any monarchial government has ever been. The patronage to be met with there, is ever capricious, and as often employed to bear down merit as to promote it, having for its real object, not science, or any thing useful to mankind, but the mere reputation of the patron, who is seldom any judge of science. Whereas a Public, which neither flatters nor is to be flattered, will not fail in due time to distinguish true merit, and to give every encouragement that is proper to be given in the case. Besides, by opening, as you generously do, an asylum to the persecuted and "oppressed of all climes," you will, in addition to your own native stock, soon receive a large accession of every kind of merit, Philosophical not excepted, whereby you will do yourselves great honour, and secure the most permanent advantage to the Community.

J. PRIESTLEY.

Philadelphia, June 21, 1794.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION,

18th Floreal (May 8th)

ROBESPIERRE, in the name of the Committee of Public Safety, made a very lengthy report, on the Institution of National Festivals:—At the conclusion of which, he proposed the following Decree, which was unanimously adopted:—

ARTICLE I. The French People acknowledge the Existence of a SUPREME BEING, and the Immortality of the Soul.

ART. II. They acknowledge that worship, worthy the Supreme Being, is to practice the duties of man; and they class among these duties, the detestation of treachery and tyranny—the punishment of tyrants and traitors—the succouring of the unfortunate—respect for the weakness of men—the defending the oppressed—the doing to others all the good we are capable of, and injuring no one.

ART. III. They will institute Festivals, to recal men to the remembrance of the Divinity, and to the dignity of their being.

ART. IV. The names of the Festivals shall be taken from events the most Glorious in our Revolution—from Virtues the most cherished, and the most useful to man—and which have produced the greatest benefits to his nature.

ART. V. The French Republic will celebrate every year, the festivals of the 14th *July*, 1789, 10th of *August*, 1792, 21st *January*, 1793, and 31st *May*, 1793.

ART. VI. They will celebrate, on the days of *Decadi*, the Festivals which follow:—

To the Supreme Being, and to Nature.	To Frugality.
To the Human Race.	To Courage.
To the French People.	To Fidelity.
To the Benefactors of Mankind.	To Heroism.
To the Martyrs of Liberty.	To Disinterestedness.
To Liberty and Equality.	To Stoicism.
To the Republic.	To Conjugal Faith.
To the Liberty of the World.	To Paternal Love.
To the Love of Country.	To Maternal Tenderness.
To the Hatred of Tyrants and Traitors.	To Filial Piety.
To Truth.	To Infancy.
To Justice.	To Youth.
To Chastity.	To Manhood.
To Glory and Immortality.	To Old Age.
To Friendship.	To Misfortune.
	To Agriculture.
	To Industry.
	To our Fathers.
	To Posterity.

ART. VII. The Committees of Public Safety and Instruction, are charged to present a plan for the organization of these festivals.

ART. VIII. The National Convention invite those who have talents worthy to serve the cause of humanity, to the honour of concurring in this establishment, by hymns and civic songs, and by all the means which shall contribute to its embellishment and utility.

BRANDENBURGH, May 1.

We have accounts from Poland, that towards the evening of the 18th, every thing was quiet at Warsaw. As soon as the Russians were driven out of that city, the gates were shut, pieces of cannon were sent to the Weixel, and patroles set on foot every where. A sort of government was immediately established. M. Sakrzewsky was chosen president of the city; and General Mobrowsky was appointed military commandant. Messengers were sent to General Kosciusko to tell him, that the confederation of Cracow was accepted. Kosciusko sent declarations of the motives of the insurrection to Vienna, Constantinople, Sweden, and also to Paris, stating, that he claims the re-establishment of the Constitution of 1791 for Poland, and the disappearance of the Russian troops.

It is reported, that 15,000 Poles, whom Russia had taken into their pay, and sent to Volhynia, had marched to join Kosciusko, upon receiving accounts of what had happened at Warsaw.

GALICIA, April 24.

The commission of the Palatinate of Cracow has published a long proclamation, addressed to all the inhabitants of the Varwode, inviting them all to arm themselves, to raise recruits, furnish provisions, and pay all taxes necessary to pursue the war. Kosciusko has publicly sworn never to turn to his own interest, the forces and supplies which the Polish nation furnishes him with.

FRONTIERS OF POLAND, April 23.

Kosciusko has entrenched himself near Pronnick, in the neighbourhood of Cracow, where he seems inclined to wait to be joined by the different corps of troops, who are on his side the question. General Czapsky and Capsky have quitted Volhynia, and are marching to his succour with 4000 men. The insurgents affect to reckon on the neutrality of the Court of Vienna, and the assistance of Turkey. The latter seems to be in some measure confirmed, by the warlike preparations making on the part of the Ottoman government, which has induced the Court of Austria to march some troops to the frontiers of Turkey.

The forces of Kosciusko are estimated at 8000 regulars, to whom are joined 5000 Polish gentlemen. The united forces of the Russians and Prussians are reckoned at 30,000 men, and reinforcements are marching from Southern Prussia and Silesia.

BRUSSELS, May 2.

A few weeks ago a Frenchman was detected, late at night, in this city, in the great square, with a lighted torch in his hand, just in the attempt to set fire to three waggons laden with gunpowder. There were 14 other waggons laden also with gunpowder at a very small distance. He was apprehended, is now in prison, and will not acknowledge that he was instigated to this desperate attempt by any one, and confesses he was aware of perishing with most part of the city, by the intended explosion.

We are informed by fugitives from Flanders, that the French, with 25,000 men under the command of Gen. Ducollenceau, a native of Brussels, have penetrated in that quarter to Menin and Courtray. From Courtray they carried off 600 waggon load of goods brought thither for the fair.

TOURNAY, May 19.

The defeat of the detachment under the Duke of York, has struck great consternation into the inhabitants of this town, many of whom are retreating with precipitation. The following Proclamation is just published, to quiet the minds, not only of the people of Tournay, but also of the Allied Armies:—

By the Provost and Jurats, Mayor and Sheriffs, forming the Council and States of the City of Tournay.

"The extensive combinations of a grand manœuvre, preventing all the corps of an army from acting together in a close and intersected country, one of the divisions of the Combined Army has been obliged to retreat, on account of the great superiority of the enemy's forces, and to fall back to the camp of Marquain.

"This retrograde march ought not to inspire any terror, for the greater part of the Combined army yet untouched, will serve as a point of reunion, so that we shall be enabled to give battle to the French, and drive them out of Flanders. All the inhabitants of Tournay are hereby requested to remain calm and tranquil, as they have nothing to fear: Their Sovereign, now within these walls, appreciates, as he ought, their zeal, attachment, and energy.—This Monarch, full of sensibility, has deigned to give us the above intelligence.

Given in Council, May 18, 1794.

(Signed) M. P. POUTRAN, *Sec'ry.*

LONDON, May 13.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, May 12.

A Message from His Majesty was brought down by Mr. Secretary Dundas, which is as follows:

GEORGE, *R.*

"His Majesty having received information, that the seditious practices which have been for some time carried on by certain societies in London, in correspondence with societies in different parts of the country, have lately been pursued with increased activity and boldness, and have been avowedly directed to the object of assembling a pretended general convention of the people, in contempt and defiance of the authority of Parliament, and on principles subversive of the existing Laws and Constitution, and directly tending to the introduction of that system of anarchy and confusion which has fatally prevailed in France, has given directions for seizing the books and papers of the said societies in London, which have been seized accordingly: And these books and papers appearing to contain matter of the greatest importance to the public interest, His Majesty has given orders for laying them before the House of Commons; and His Majesty recommends to the House to consider the same, and to take such measures thereupon as may appear to be necessary, for effectually guarding against the further prosecution of these dangerous designs, and for preserving to His Majesty's subjects the enjoyment of the blessings derived to them by the Constitution, happily established in these kingdoms. G. R."

Mr. Secretary Dundas then said, that as the papers in question were extremely voluminous, and as it was still uncertain, whether it would be right to print the whole of them, though he did not think that it would be possible to bring the matter forward, yet, as that might be the case, he should move, that the Message should be taken into consideration to morrow; which was agreed to.

In consequence of the above message, the two Houses of Parliament consented to a suspension of the *Habeas Corpus* Act in the three Kingdoms; and many state prisoners are confined in the Tower.

An extraordinary circumstance is mentioned in the Vienna print to have happened in that metropolis. A Jew, living in the third story of a house, near the great custom house, was playing with his only child, a boy of six years old, at a window, when, unluckily the infant leaped out of the window; the distracted father was running down stairs, expecting in the streets to pick up the lifeless remains of his dear child, when he was presented with the boy, almost unhurt, by a porter, who accidentally looking upwards, in passing by the house, caught the child in his arms.—The father has presented the porter with a bank note of 2000 florins, and parted with him, with a request to apply to him whenever he should be in want.

The number of British ships of war, now in commission, exceeds all former exertions in the naval line.—The list made up, to the 20th instant, includes the following, now in actual service; of the line, 93; of 50, ten; frigates, from 40 to 24 guns each, 119; sloops, cutters, &c. 91; revenue cutters, 37; armed ships, 28; tenders (which last are employed chiefly on the impress service, at different ports of Great-Britain and Ireland) 24.

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An extraordinary circumstance is mentioned in the Vienna print to have happened in that metropolis. A Jew, living in the third story of a house, near the great custom house, was playing with his only child, a boy of six years old, at a window, when, unluckily the infant leaped out of the window; the distracted father was running down stairs, expecting in the streets to pick up the lifeless remains of his dear child, when he was presented with the boy, almost unhurt, by a porter, who accidentally looking upwards, in passing by the house, caught the child in his arms.——The father has presented the porter with a bank note of 2000 florins, and parted with him, with a request to apply to him whenever he should be in want.

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European Intelligence.

MANHEIM, April 29.

OUR letters from Alsace state, that a malignant putrid fever rages in that Province, which does vast mischief, in so much that the hospitals are filled with sick. At Strasbourg 1500 soldiers belonging to the army of the Rhine, have been swept off; and 900 persons have been buried within a fortnight in that city. The roads, our account adds, are covered with waggons laden with sick, and whole villages are deserted by the inhabitants.

HAGUE, May 4.

We learn from Malaga, that news is arrived there of the Rear Admiral Melville having, on the 10th March last, concluded a peace with the Dey of Algiers, and that all the Dutch subjects which were in slavery had been released, and put on board the ships of this Republic.

AMSTERDAM, May 6.

We have just received the agreeable news, of the safe arrival of our West-India fleet, consisting of 51 sail, under convoy of the Jason and Argo frigates: their cargoes contain near twelve millions weight of coffee, 2,800,000 pound of cotton, 500,000 pounds of cocoa, and 18,000 casks of sugar.

BRUSSELS, May 9.

The prisoners taken at Landrecy, which have passed through this place, amount in all to 4400 men, young, well cloathed and healthy. The Austrians tried to engage them to enter as volunteers in the Imperial service; and it is a curious fact, that out of so many, notwithstanding the tempting offers that were made them, and the eloquence exerted by the officers in trying to recruit them, only twelve agreed to enlist, and these were hooted by their comrades. "*A bas les traitres! O les coquins si*, filled the air, and with difficulty they were prevented from murdering the recruits. This shews us, that however we may be told of their being pressed into the service by public requisition, yet their souls are filled with enthusiasm in the cause.

Prince Gallitzin, who has been here for some time, received yesterday the authentic confirmation of the news, that the army of the confederates had, on the 12th and 13th ult. attacked the Russians, and compleatly beaten them, killed 4000 men, and taken 2000 prisoners, and 26 pieces of cannon.

MAY 20.

VERY IMPORTANT.

Yesterday afternoon Count Metternich received official despatches from Tournay, with the melancholy news that the attack intended by the allies on the 18th, on the posts occupied by the French at and near Menin, had been most unsuccessful; that not only were the two columns of the combined troops brought up by the Emperor and the Prince of Saxe Cobourg obliged to retreat, with loss, but the column under the command of the Duke of York, totally routed, with the loss of a vast number of men, and forty-three pieces of cannon.

The following is the preliminary account given by the officer who brought the despatches, of this unfortunate enterprize, from which such advantages were expected when I was with the army.

The French having learned that they were to be attacked by three strong columns, one commanded by the Emperor and the Prince of Saxe Cobourg, another by the arch-duke Charles and General Clairfayt, and a third by the Duke of York, General Otto, and M. de Mack, making together 60,000 men, besides the corps of reserve, attacked, early in the morning, with superior forces and a tremendous artillery, the British column, with such impetuosity that the British, and the Austrian and Hessians who accompanied them, notwithstanding their wonted bravery, were compelled, after a bloody action, to a most precipitate retreat towards Templeuve and Leers, with the loss of near 3 00 men killed, wounded and prisoners, 43 pieces of cannon, and many ammunition and baggage waggons. While this was passing the two other columns attacked the French posts near Menin, with no better success, being both compelled to retreat with loss, one towards Tournay, and the other towards Marquain, positions which they occupied two days before.

The particulars of this unfortunate day will not arrive till this evening But at ten yesterday morning, when the officer left Tournay, the French had renewed their attacks; the most violent cannonade was heard here the whole day, and we tremble for the issue. It is impossible to describe the consternation that pervades the city. People think only of hiding their wealth, and getting ready to fly on the first bad news from the army. Yesterday, at eleven at night, a council was held at the house of Count Metternich, where it was resolved, that in case of necessity, the government shall retire to Breda.—This morning all the persons in office received three months salary, in advance, to enable them to support the extraordinary expences to which they may be exposed. The states of Brabant and the magistrates were also assembled last night, to take measures of precaution in these critical circumstances.

Two propositions, we understand, are now agitating in the cabinet: the one is to make peace with France as soon as possible, the other to effect a general arming of the people at any price. Count de Mercy Argentau is for the former; Metternich, and Trautmansdorff, who has been for some days at Tournay, for the latter. It is even said that the Emperor will come here on Friday next and go through the ceremony performed by his August ancestor at Presburgh in 1740. In short, every body seems to be convinced that we shall never succeed against the French, but by opposing mass to mass.

In my tour through Flanders, by Ghent, Bruges, Ostend, Ypres, Rousselaer and Tournay, I observed much firmness and courage among the peasants. At Rousselaer, on the 17th, I saw 119 French prisoners brought in, all wounded. They owned that 400 of the peasants, with 60 regulars of Laudon Verde, had beaten a whole battalion of the Cote d'Or, killed 180, and taken 216, while the Germans had only 23 killed and 17 wounded In the towns, on the other hand, the people think only of saving their property and their persons by flight. The Magistrates of Ghent and Bruges are preparing to fly to Holland by water carriages, and many families with vast quantities of property, are already on board the boats. They say that the Emperor must make peace; that he will find millions to indemnify him for the expences already incurred, but not a denier for continuing the war. Conversing on this subject with the commanding officer at Rousselaer, "Were my advice to be taken," said he, "we should make peace this very evening, before fighting the battle which we may happen to lose to morrow."

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Letters from Germany inform us, that Dumourier had been conducted, by order of the Emperor, to the Castle of Spielberg, in Moravia. Six florins a day are allowed him.

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E. C. F. F. Nicolai (late President of the grand council.

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Major Houghton. The sudden death of this daring adventurer, at the time when the lapse of a few days would have restored him to the civilized world, after a long and venturous excursion through the greater part of Africa, is an awful and singular event.

We understand that he had accomplished the business, on which he was deputed by one of our African settlements to some of the princes of that immense continent, and was within two days journey of an English colony, when he was discovered dead in his bed; and although without any visible signs of violence, there is much reason to fear he was murdered by those who attended him, for the presents, &c. with which he was returning.

What renders this melancholy event still more distressing, is, that the wife of this unfortunate man now languishes in prison, for a debt of 25l. contracted with a [illegible] of a large family.

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Captain Wilson has been tried by a general court-martial, and fully acquitted of all charge or suspicion of having had any correspondence with the enemy, as we some time ago stated would undoubtedly be the case.—He is now on his way to England.

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Saturday afternoon last, Capt. Heath, with a detachment of men, marched from this place for Fort Franklin, to reinforce and take the command of that garrison.

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This forenoon arrived here from the southward by land, PIOMINGO, or the *Mountain Leader*, and a number of others Warriors of the Chickasaw Nation.

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The brig Tryal, Daniel Gorton, from Ferrol, on the 26th May, 1794, fell in with the French fleet, who left Norfolk, Virginia, on the 20th of April, was boarded by one of the frigates, which informed that an epidemical disorder raged in the fleet; she had buried 40 men and many sick; the General's ship, the Tyger, had buried many, and had then 300 seamen incapable of duty. They had taken several prizes, and kept in the fleet 3 brig ships, with French prisoners from the West-Indies—the Ambuscade had taken a deep loaded Jamaicaman. Capt. Strong of the ship Harriet, of London, was then on board, who had been taken on his passage from Charleston; they were in the meridian of Corao, in lat. 44: 00, N. and by appointment were to cruise there for a convoy of twelve line of battle ships to meet them—the wind, was at S. E. and intended in a few days to proceed for the first port in France.

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Intelligence direct from Guadaloupe was yesterday received, to the 17th of June, and we have it from the best authority that though the French squadron arrived is weak, in vessels, the land force there is sufficiently respectable to defy the utmost efforts of the English.

It has been said, that the fort of Fleur d'Epee was only defended by 40 Englishmen; we now learn that a detachment of the French, amounting to 1000 men only, in the face of day, and without burning a grain of powder, with the bayonet alone carried it, though defended by upwards of 900 men.

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NEW-YORK, July 12.

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, to a gentleman of this city, dated 22d May.

"Since writing the foregoing, we learn that the Spaniards have had a severe beating near Roussillon:—Report says, that they have lost 260 pieces of cannon, all their baggage, provisions and stores, a great many men killed, wounded and missing, and the rest retiring, or rather running away, towards Barcelona."

Our news from the westward is favourable—being assured the 6 nations are on friendly terms with the United States, and no appearance of war in their quarter.

The English fleet of merchantmen bound to Newfoundland, is mostly taken by the French—of 29 sail, it is said, one only escaped.

A letter from a gentleman in London, to his correspondent in Virginia, says, "the Empress of Russia has offered the Jews, that if they will collect for her 30 millions of pounds, she will guarantee the holy land to them, where they might build their temple, agreeably to their expectation grounded on the 8th chapter of Zachariah."

JULY 17.

Yesterday arrived here the ship Harriot and Eliza, of Boston; the brigs Polly, of Norfolk, and Dolly, of Philadelphia, three of the fleet bound for France, who dispersed by two British 74's, and two frigates. Capt. Sluman, of the Harriot, informs that on Sunday last the fleet, consisting of 3[illegible] sail, took their departure from the Capes of Delaware, and on Monday, at 8 in the morning, fell in with the above British ships of war. The signal was given to disperse—when every one endeavoured to provide for their own safety. Capt. Sluman saw the Atlas, of New-York, and the Chitty, Morgan, of Philadelphia, taken. He also informs that the Concorde and Pardrix, part of the convoy, were at least three leagues to windward of the British, when he parted from the fleet.

Came up last evening, and anchored off Governor's Island, the British frigate Thetis, belonging to Murray's squadron,

CANAAN, (New York) June 28.

Messrs. Russell and Fish, who were sent to New-York from the counties of Onondago and Ontario, on account of their late disputes with the British, as mentioned in the papers, on their return from New-York through this town inform, that the property detained from the British at Three Rivers Point, is ordered to be restored—that they had received four tons of musket balls, and a ton of gunpowder for the use of the said counties—that a subscription had circulated with great success for erecting two block-houses at the Onondago Salt-springs, and that they were nearly half finished.

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Capt. Hazard, of the brig Recovery, who arrived here Saturday last from St. Bartholomew, same day off Montague-Point, spoke brig Adventure, of Boston, 34 days from Bristol, Captain's name he could not understand, he informed Capt. Hazard, that the Algerines were wholly driven within the Streights, by the Portuguese, and that, previous to his sailing, the grand British fleet under Lord Howe, were ordered into port; the reason which he did not learn.

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Capt. Harding in the brig Eliza, has arrived here from Ireland. In her came passengers about two hundred persons, men, women and children. The men are chiefly farmers and weavers; they are an honest and industrious set of people, and will make valuable citizens.—The oppressions and cruelties of their own country were to be borne no longer, and they have fled for succour to a strange land. Brethren, our arms are open to receive you, also.—"All men are brethren." We believe this; and the day is fast approaching, when all the nations of the earth shall acknowledge this to be true.

BOSTON, July 14.

Agents for building the frigates ordered by Congress are appointed—Gen. Jackson is for that to be built in this port. The four forty four's are to be built, one at Portsmouth, one in this port, one at New-York, the other at Philadelphia. Captain Nicholson, is to command that to be built here.

JULY 16.

Thursday last arrived a schooner from Brest, in 49 days. The French official account of the defeat of the Duke of York had not been published when she sailed.

European Intelligence.

MANHEIM, April 29.

OUR letters from Alsace state, that a malignant putrid fever rages in that Province, which does vast mischief, in so much that the hospitals are filled with sick. At Strasbourg 1500 soldiers belonging to the army of the Rhine, have been swept off; and 900 persons have been buried within a fortnight in that city. The roads, our account adds, are covered with waggons laden with sick, and whole villages are deserted by the inhabitants.

HAGUE, May 4.

We learn from Malaga, that news is arrived there of the Rear Admiral Melville having, on the 10th March last, concluded a peace with the Dey of Algiers, and that all the Dutch subjects which were in slavery had been released, and put on board the ships of this Republic.

AMSTERDAM, May 6.

We have just received the agreeable news, of the safe arrival of our West-India fleet, consisting of 51 sail, under convoy of the Jason and Argo frigates: their cargoes contain near twelve millions weight of coffee, 2,800,000 pound of cotton, 500,000 pounds of cocoa, and 18,000 casks of sugar.

BRUSSELS, May 9.

The prisoners taken at Landrecy, which have passed through this place, amount in all to 4400 men, young, well cloathed and healthy. The Austrians tried to engage them to enter as volunteers in the Imperial service; and it is a curious fact, that out of so many, notwithstanding the tempting offers that were made them, and the eloquence exerted by the officers in trying to recruit them, only twelve agreed to enlist, and these were hooted by their comrades. "*A bas les traitres! O les coquins!*" filled the air, and with difficulty they were prevented from murdering the recruits. This shews us, that however we may be told of their being pressed into the service by public requisition, yet their souls are filled with enthusiasm in the cause.

Prince Gallitzin, who has been here for some time, received yesterday the authentic confirmation of the news, that the army of the confederates had, on the 12th and 13th ult. attacked the Russians, and compleatly beaten them, killed 4000 men, and taken 2000 prisoners, and 26 pieces of cannon.

MAY 20.

VERY IMPORTANT.

Yesterday afternoon Count Metternich received official despatches from Tournay, with the melancholy news that the attack intended by the allies on the 18th, on the posts occupied by the French at and near Menin, had been most unsuccessful; that not only were the two columns of the combined troops brought up by the Emperor and the Prince of Saxe Cobourg obliged to retreat, with loss, but the column under the command of the Duke of York, totally routed, with the loss of a vast number of men, and forty-three pieces of cannon.

The following is the preliminary account given by the officer who brought the despatches, of this unfortunate enterprize, from which such advantages were expected when I was with the army.

The French having learned that they were to be attacked by three strong columns, one commanded by the Emperor and the Prince of Saxe Cobourg, another by the arch-duke Charles and General Clairfayt, and a third by the Duke of York, General Otto, and M. de Mack, making together 60,000 men, besides the corps of reserve, attacked, early in the morning, with superior forces and a tremendous artillery, the British column, with such impetuosity that the British, and the Austrian and Hessians who accompanied them, notwithstanding their wonted bravery, were compelled, after a bloody action, to a most precipitate retreat towards Templeuve and Leers, with the loss of near 3000 men killed, wounded and prisoners, 43 pieces of cannon, and many ammunition and baggage waggons. While this was passing, the two other columns attacked the French posts near Menin, with no better success, being both compelled to retreat with loss, one towards Tournay, and the other towards Marquain, positions which they occupied two days before.

The particulars of this unfortunate day will not arrive till this evening But at ten yesterday morning, when the officer left Tournay, the French had renewed their attacks; the most violent cannonade was heard here the whole day, and we tremble for the issue. It is impossible to describe the consternation that pervades the city. People think only of hiding their wealth, and getting ready to fly on the first bad news from the army. Yesterday, at eleven at night, a council was held at the house of Count Metternich, where it was resolved, that in case of necessity, the government shall retire to Breda.—This morning all the persons in office received three months salary, in advance, to enable them to support the extraordinary expences to which they may be exposed. The states of Brabant and the magistrates were also assembled last night, to take measures of precaution in these critical circumstances.

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JULY 16.

Thursday last arrived a schooner from Brest, in 49 days. The French official account of the defeat of the Duke of York had not been published when she sailed,

but reports of it were in circulation, and it was considered as an event of great importance to the interests of France. Eight or ten prizes were arriving almost every day at Brest. An express boat from the Chesapeake fleet had arrived there, and 42 sail of the line had sailed to convoy them in. On his passage he saw the latter fleet, which, being joined by vessels from L'Orient and Rochefort, were augmented to 56 sail of the line, and were then cruizing for the provision fleet.

The Captain of the schooner further adds, that it was reported at Brest, that an English convoy (some say the Jamaica fleet) had been carried into L'Orient.

Extract of a letter from a respectable merchant in Newbury-Port, to his friend in this town, dated July 14.

"Capt. Poor is below from Maran, in Martinico, 22 days passage.—He confirms the capture of Grandterre by the French, with two line of battle ships, and six frigates—and that all in the fort were put to the bayonet.—Admiral Jarvis was at St. Lucia; and so much reduced was his fleet by sickness, that without a reinforcement he would not attempt the recapture; also that provisions were scarce and dear; but that no produce was permitted our vessels, except rum. This information I have from a gentleman who was a few minutes on board. From 2 to 300 English merchants, from different islands, were in the fort at Point-Petre, and were all put to the sword."

NEWPORT, July 22.

Oils and Soap are, by a late Decree of the National Convention of France, admitted into that Republic, on the Payment of the tariff Duties of the 15th March, 1791, without requiring the Certificate of Origin, prescribed in Article 3d, by the Law of March 1, 1793.—This Law passed the 5th March last.

A Basseterre (St. Kitt's) Paper, of June 5, says,—"General Arnold has fallen into the Hands of the Carmagnoles, in Guadaloupe.

The British House of Lords were summoned to attend on the 26th of May, on a Motion of Lord Lansdowne, to take into Consideration some recent Conduct of the United States of America.

In a New York Paper, of the 16th Instant, is the following Letter, viz.

"*Philadelphia, July 14.*

"*Citizen Fauchet to La Grotetiere.*

"Citizen Fauchet writes you and your Fellow-Citizens of Guadaloupe to call upon him To morrow at 11 o'Clock to hear *some News*, which he has received directly from Guadaloupe. You need no longer think of going to France, as the News cannot be more satisfactory than it is. Health and Fraternity.

"FAUCHET."

Advice is received of the Capture of Port-au-Prince, by the British, on the 2d of June—that the Property taken there, ashore and afloat, is said to exceed Two Millions in Value—and that Santhonax and Polverel escaped with 15 Mule Loads of Money and Plate to Jacomel.

MARRIED]—At Providence, Major DAVID Mc LANE, to Mrs. JOANNA DE EECKHOOT.—Mr. ESECK ALDRICH, to Miss SUSANNA MANN.—Mr. JOHN CRAPON, to Miss SUSANNA SNOW, Daughter of the late Mr. Daniel Snow.

—At Exeter, Mr. JAMES WEEDEN, to Miss MARGARET DAWLEY, Daughter of the late Mr. James Dawley, of this Town.

—At East Greenwich, Mr. DUTE BURLINGHAME, to Miss SARAH ANN BROWN.

—In this Town, Capt. THOMAS ROBMAN GARDINER, to Miss MARY ANTHONY, Daughter of Mr. Elisha Anthony.

Their kindred Souls in Union meet,
'Tis Friendship makes the Bondage sweet,
And feeds their mutual Loves:
Bright Venus, on her rolling Throne,
Is drawn by gentlest Birds alone,
And Cupids yoke the Doves.

DIED.]—At Providence, Mrs. MARY STEVENS, aged 70 Years—a Lady highly and deservedly esteemed.

☞ *TICKETS in the Connecticut Manufactory LOTTERY—and Stonington LOTTERY—to be Sold at the POST-OFFICE, Newport.*

CUSTOM-HOUSE,
District of Newport, July 22.

ENTERED,	*From*
Sloop Delight, Holmes,	New-York
— Peggy, Bliss,	Ditto
— Romeo, Peterson,	Ditto
— Martha, Northam,	Ditto
— Aurora, Brown,	Ditto
— Lilly, Wirflow,	Sagg-Harbor
— Arvin, Borden,	Ditto
— Briton, Borden,	Ditto
— William, Marshall,	Ditto
— Hibernia, Warren,	Ditto
Schooner Assener Packet, Payne,	Ditto
Sloop Jacob, Phillips,	Fort Dauphin
Brig John, Crandall,	Liverpool
CLEARED,	*For*
Ship William, Rathbone,	Cape Nicholas Mole
Sloop Polly, Peck,	Dominica
— Wealthy, Grinnell,	Dighton
— Romeo, Peterson,	New-York
Brig Bayonne, Northam,	Baltimore
— Betsy, Hopkins,	Edenton
Sloop Hibernia, Warren,	Sagg-Harbor
Schooner Betsy, Champlin,	Havanna

To be Sold by
JACOB ISAACKS, Broker,

SUNDRY Houses and Lots of Land, in different Parts of the Town; where Persons can be suited, from 100 to 2000 Dollars.—And sundry FARMS, from 10 to 150 Acres, on this Island.—He has a HOUSE to Let on Lease, in the central Part of this Town, fit for a Boarding-House, containing 12 Rooms, and some Furniture to them.—1000 lbs. of Sheep's Wool, in Fleece—and £1000 in Rhode-Island State Notes.—INDIGO, by the large or small Quantity.—Also sundry other Articles.

He wants to purchase some good FEATHER BEDS.

Newport, July 21, 1794.

& PUBLIC GOOD, AND PRIVATE ADVANTAGE.——

THE Subscription for building a BRIDGE, over HOWLAND's FERRY, is now opened at the Liberty-Cap Coffee-House, where it will remain for Subscribers this Week only.——As the Undertaking is not only a Public Benefit, but in all Probability will be a very productive Fund, this Invitation is given, to prevent any Reflections hereafter.

Agreeably to the Charter of Incorporation, granted by the General Assembly, to the RHODE ISLAND BRIDGE COMPANY, the Subscribers to the said Company, are requested to meet at the Liberty Cap Coffee House, next Monday, at 6 o'Clock—Evening.

CHRIS CHAMPLIN,
GEORGE GIBBS,
SAM. VERNON, jun.

Newport, July 22, 1794.

Mails of the United States.

PROPOSALS for carrying the Mails of the United States, on the following Post-Roads, will be received at the General Post-Office, until the last Day of August next inclusively.

In RHODE-ISLAND.

1. From Newport, by Bristol and Warren to Providence.

The Mail to leave Newport every Thursday at 7 o' Clock in the Morning, and arrive at Providence by Five in the Evening:—Leave Providence on Friday Morning at 7 o'Clock, and arrive at Newport by Five in the Evening.

2. From Newport by East Greenwich to Providence.

The Mail to leave Newport every Tuesday at Seven o'Clock in the Morning, and arrive at Providence by Six in the Evening:—Leave Providence on Wednesday at Six o'Clock in the Morning, and arrive at Newport in the Evening by Six.

In RHODE ISLAND and the States adjacent.

3. From Newport, by Westerly and Stonington-Point, to New London.

The Mail to leave Newport every Tuesday, at Seven o'Clock in the Morning, and arrive at New London on Wednesday, by One in the Afternoon:—Leave New-London on Thursday, at Seven o'Clock in the Morning, and return to Newport on Friday by One in the Afternoon.

4. From Boston, by Providence, Norwich, New London, Saybrook and Guildford, to New Haven.

The Mail to leave Boston every Saturday, Tuesday and Thursday, at 5 o'Clock in the Morning, and arrive at Providence the same Days, by 5 in the Afternoon—at New-London on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, by 6 in the Evening—and at New-Haven on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, by 6 in the Evening. *Returning*, to leave New Haven every Wednesday, Friday and Monday, at 5 o'Clock in the Morning, and arrive at New-London the same Days, by 6 in the Evening—at Providence on Thursday, Saturday and Tuesday, by 6 in the Evening—and at Boston on Friday, Monday and Wednesday, by 6 in the Evening.

5. From New Bedford to Newport.

The Mail to leave New-Bedford every Friday, at 7 o'Clock in the Morning, and arrive at Newport by 5 in the Evening. *Returning*, to leave Newport every Saturday, at 7 o'Clock in the Morning, and arrive at New-Bedford by 5 in the Evening.

6. From Taunton, by Dighton and Somerset, to Warren.

The Mail to leave Taunton every Thursday, at 6 o'Clock in the Morning, and arrive at Warren by 10:—Leave Warren at 1 o'Clock in the Afternoon, and return to Taunton by 6.

7. From Taunton to Providence.

The Mail to leave Taunton every Friday at 6 o'Clock in the Morning, and arrive at Providence by 10:—Leave Providence the same Day at 1 o'Clock in the Afternoon, and return to Taunton by 6 in the Evening.

Note 1. If the general Arrangement of the public Mails should require any Alteration of the Times of Arrival and Departure before mentioned, it is to be made accordingly, either before the Execution, or at any Time during the Continuance of the Contracts; and if such Alteration should necessarily increase the Expence of carrying any Mail, a reasonable Allowance will be made to the Contractor.

2. A convenient Time, which in some Cases may be ten Minutes, and never exceed Half an Hour, for opening and closing a Mail, is to be allowed at each Post-Office, at which the Time of Arrival and Departure is not herein specified.

3. For every Hour's Delay (unavoidable Accidents excepted) in arriving after the Time prescribed in any Contract, the Contractor is to forfeit One Dollar; and if the Delay continue until the Hour of Departure of any other depending Mail, whereby the Mails destined for such depending Mail lose a Trip, an additional Forfeiture of Ten Dollars shall be incurred.

4. News-Papers as well as Letters are to be sent in the Mails; and if any Contractor would desire to carry News-Papers, other than those in his Mail, he must state in his Proposals the respective Sums for which he will carry it, *with* and *without* the Emoluments which may arise from such separate Carriage of News-Papers.

5. The Contracts for all the Mails herein mentioned, to be in Operation the first Week in October next, and to continue in Force until the first Day of January 1796, excepting the Contract No. 4, which is to continue in Force until the first Day of October, 1796.

6. Although the precise Times of Arrival and Departure are generally fixed in this Advertisement, yet in some Cases they may be altered to suit the Convenience of the Contractors. Persons offering Proposals, and desiring such Alterations, will state them, and the Difference they will make in the Terms of their Contracts. But when either the Contracts shall have fixed the Times of Arrival and Departure, or Experiment shall have proved those most convenient, those Times are afterwards to be regularly attended to, unless changed agreeably to the Provision in the first Note.

TIMOTHY PICKERING, *Post-Master-General.*

General Post-Office,
Philadelphia, July 7, 1794.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

THEATRE.
NEWPORT.

Thursday Evening, July 24,
WILL BE PRESENTED,
A COMEDY *(never performed here)*—Called,
A Bold Stroke for A WIFE.

To which will be added,
A Favourite ENTERTAINMENT.——Called,
The ROMP;
OR,
LOVE IN A CITY.

*** Places in the Boxes to be taken, and Tickets sold, at the Office, Entrance of the Theatre, every Day previous to that of Performance, from Ten till One o'Clock; and from Nine, A. M. to Five, P. M. on the Days of Performance.

The Doors will be opened at Half past Six, and the Performance begin precisely at Half past Seven.

Front and Stage Boxes 6s.—Side Boxes 4s. 6d.—Pit 3s.—Gallery 1s. 6d.

Christopr. Champlin
HATH FOR SALE AT HIS STORE,
BEST Petersburg clean HEMP,
RUSSIA DUCK,
RAVENS DUCK,
SWEDISH BAR-IRON,
of the first Quality.

PHILADELPHIA, RUSSIA, and SWEDES, } BAR-IRON;
RUSSIA clean HEMP;
RUSSIA and RAVENS DUCK, and CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
Coarse and fine SALT, of excellent Qualities.

FOR SALE, BY
Gibbs & Channing.

George Champlin
HAS FOR SALE,
RUSSIA HEMP,
RUSSIA DUCK,
RAVENS' DUCK,
BAR IRON,——and
RUSSIA SHEETING.

CLARKE & HAMMOND
Have for Sale, WHOLESALE and RETAIL,

WEST INDIA and N. E. Rum,	Brimstone,
Brandy,	German Steel,
Geneva,	Bar Iron,
Sherry and Claret } WINES,	Nail Rods,
Brown's Stout and London } PORTER	Several Kinds of Iron Cast booses and Stoves,
Molasses,	Window-Glass,
Lea and Brown Sugar,	ROCK SALT,
Best Hyson and Bohea Tea,	Rice,
Coffee,	Flour,
Chocolate,	Turpentine,
Pepper,	Anchors—of all Sizes,
Pimento and Nutmegs,	20d. 10d. 8d. 6d. and 4d. Nails,
Fresh Raisins,	Cod Hooks and Lines,
Hones, in Demi johns,	Iron-Ware—various Kinds
Capers,	Glass Ditto,
Allum,	Writing, Wrapping, and Bonnet Paper,
Redwood,	Sealing Wax,
Logwood,	A Quantity of PIECE GOODS.
Fustick,	
INDIGO—First Quality,	

ALSO,—A Quantity of TIMBER and SHINGLES, very suitable for Shipping.

Newport June 16, 1794.

THESE Subscribers being appointed, by the Hon. Town-Council of Newport, Commissioners, to receive and examine the Claims against the Estate of WILLIAM BABCOCK, Mariner, of Newport, deceased, represent Insolvent.—Notice is hereby given, to all Persons who have any Demands against said Estate, to exhibit their several Claims to either of us, in the Term aforesaid within Six Months from the Date hereof; or the Time allowed by said Council, for ascertaining and settling the Demands against said Estate.

ROBERT TAYLOR,
EDWARD THURSTON.

And all Persons indebted to the Estate aforesaid, are requested to make Payment, to

SARAH BABCOCK, *Adminx.*

Newport, July 22, 1794.

but reports of it were in circulation, and it was considered as an event of great importance to the interests of France. Eight or ten prizes were arriving almost every day at Brest. An express boat from the Chesapeake fleet had arrived there, and 42 sail of the line had sailed to convoy them in. On his passage he saw the latter fleet, which, being joined by vessels from L'Orient and Rochefort, were augmented to 56 sail of the line, and were then cruizing for the provision fleet.

The Captain of the schooner further adds, that it was reported at Brest, that an English convoy (some say the Jamaica fleet) had been carried into L'Orient.

Extract of a letter from a respectable merchant in Newbury-Port, to his friend in this town, dated July 14.

"Capt. Poor is below from Maran, in Martinico, 22 days passage.—He confirms the capture of Grandterre by the French, with two line of battle ships, and six frigates—and that all in the fort were put to the bayonet.—Admiral Jarvis was at St. Lucia; and so much reduced was his fleet by sickness, that without a reinforcement he would not attempt the recapture; also that provisions were scarce and dear; but that no produce was permitted our vessels, except rum. This information I have from a gentleman who was a few minutes on board. From 2 to 300 English merchants, from different islands, were in the fort at Point-Petre, and were all put to the sword."

NEWPORT, July 22.

Oils and Soap are, by a late Decree of the National Convention of France, admitted into that Republic, on the Payment of the tariff Duties of the 15th March, 1791, without requiring the Certificate of Origin, prescribed in Article 3d, by the Law of March 1, 1793.—This Law passed the 5th March last.

A Basseterre (St. Kitt's) Paper, of June 5, says,—"General Arnold has fallen into the Hands of the Carmagnoles, in Guadaloupe.

The British House of Lords were summoned to attend on the 26th of May, on a Motion of Lord Lansdowne, to take into Consideration some recent Conduct of the United States of America.

In a New York Paper, of the 16th Instant, is the following Letter, viz.

"*Philadelphia, July 14.*

"*Citizen Fauchet to La Grojetiere.*

"Citizen Fauchet writes you and your Fellow-Citizens of Guadaloupe to call upon him To morrow at 11 o'Clock to hear *some News*, which he has received directly from Guadaloupe. You need no longer think of going to France, as the News cannot be more satisfactory than it is. Health and Fraternity.

"FAUCHET."

Advice is received of the Capture of Port-au-Prince, by the British, on the 2d of June—that the Property taken there, ashore and afloat, is said to exceed Two Millions in Value—and that Santhonax and Polverel escaped with 15 Mule Loads of Money and Plate to Jacomel.

MARRIED]—At Providence, Major DAVID Mc LANE, to Mrs. JOANNA DE EECKHOOT.—Mr. ESECK ALDRICH, to Miss SUSANNA MANN.—Mr. JOHN CRAPON, to Miss SUSANNA SNOW, Daughter of the late Mr. Daniel Snow.

—At Exeter, Mr. JAMES WEEDEN, to Miss MARGARET DAWLEY, Daughter of the late Mr. James Dawley, of this Town.

—At East-Greenwich, Mr. DUTE BURLINGHAME, to Miss SARAH ANN BROWN.

—In this Town, Capt. THOMAS ROBMAN GARDINER, to Miss MARY ANTHONY, Daughter of Mr. Elisha Anthony.

Their kindred Souls in Union meet,
'Tis Friendship makes the Bondage sweet,
And feeds their mutual Loves:
Bright Venus, on her rolling Throne,
Is drawn by gentlest Birds alone,
And Cupids yoke the Doves.

DIED.]—At Providence, Mrs. MARY STEVENS, aged 70 Years—a Lady highly and deservedly esteemed.

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— Arvin, Borden,	Ditto
— Briton, Borden,	Ditto
— William, Marshall,	Ditto
— Hibernia, Warren,	Ditto
Schooner Assonet Packet, Payne,	Ditto
Sloop Jacob, Phillips,	Fort Dauphin
Brig John, Crandall,	Liverpool
CLEARED,	*For*
Ship William, Rathbone,	Cape Nicholas Mole
Sloop Polly, Peck,	Dominica
— Wealthy, Grinnell,	Dighton
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SAM. VERNON, jun.

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TIMOTHY PICKERING, *Post-Master-General.*
General Post-Office,
Philadelphia, July 7, 1794.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

THEATRE.

NEWPORT.

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A Favourite ENTERTAINMENT.—Called,

The ROMP;

OR,

LOVE IN A *CITY.*

*** Places in the Boxes to be taken, and Tickets sold, at the Office, Entrance of the Theatre, every Day previous to that of Performance, from Ten till One o'Clock; and from Nine, A. M. to Five, P. M. on the Days of Performance.

The Doors will be opened at Half past Six, and the Performance begin precisely at Half past Seven.

Front and Stage Boxes 6s.—Side Boxes 4s. 6d.—Pit 3s.—Gallery 1s. 6d.

Christopr. Champlin

HATH FOR SALE AT HIS STORE,

BEST Petersburg clean HEMP,
RUSSIA DUCK,
RAVENS DUCK,
SWEDISH BAR-IRON,
of the first Quality.

PHILADELPHIA, RUSSIA, and SWEDES, } BAR-IRON;
RUSSIA clean HEMP;
RUSSIA and RAVENS DUCK, and CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
Coarse and fine SALT, of excellent Qualities.

FOR SALE, BY
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George Champlin
HAS FOR SALE,
RUSSIA HEMP,
RUSSIA DUCK,
RAVENS' DUCK,
BARIRON,——and
RUSSIA SHEETING.

CLARKE & HAMMOND

Have for Sale, WHOLESALE and RETAIL,

WEST-INDIA and N. E. Rum,
Brandy,
Geneva,
Sherry and Claret } WINES,
Brown's Stout and London } PORTER
Molasses,
Loaf and Brown Sugar,
Best Hyson and Bohea Tea,
Coffee,
Chocolate,
Pepper,
Pimento and Nutmegs,
Fresh Raisins,
Honey, in Demi-johns,
Copperas,
Allum,
Redwood,
Logwood,
Fustick,
INDIGO—First Quality,
Brimstone,
German Steel,
Bar Iron,
Nail Rods,
Several Kinds of Iron Cast booses and Stoves,
Window-Glass,
ROCK SALT,
Rice,
Flour,
Turpentine,
Anchors—of all Sizes,
20d. 10d. 8d. 6d. and 4d. Nails,
Cod Hooks and Lines,
Iron-Ware—various Kinds
Glass Ditto,
Writing, Wrapping, and Bonnet Paper,
Sealing Wax,
A Quantity of PIECE-GOODS.

ALSO,—A Quantity of TIMBER and SHINGLES, very suitable for Shipping.

Newport June 16, 1794.

THE Subscribers being appointed, by the Hon. Town-Council of Newport, Commissioners, to receive and examine the Claims against the Estate of WILLIAM BABCOCK, Mariner, of Newport, deceased, (represented Insolvent:—Notice is hereby given, to all Persons who have any Demands against said Estate, to exhibit their several Claims to either of us, in the Town aforesaid, within Six Months from the Date hereof; being the Time allowed by said Council, for ascertaining and settling the Demands against said Estate.

ROBERT TAYLOR,
EDWARD THURSTON.

And all Persons indebted to the Estate aforesaid, are requested to make Payment, to

SARAH BABCOCK, *Admistx.*

Newport, July 15, 1794.

NEW-YORK, July 7.

Friday last the 4th inst. Captain Montaigne's company of Light Infantry dined at Mr. Hatton's. After dinner a number of patriotic toasts were drank, and the day spent with mirth and conviviality.

The succeeding ODE, written by Mrs. ANN JULIA HATTON, and addressed to the company, was read by one of the members, accompanied by repeated bursts of applause.

IN early times, ere luxury had birth,
Rough *Independence* rul'd the happy earth;
His sons a hardy race, inur'd to toil,
With nervous arm plough'd up the stubborn soil:
Beneath their sturdy labours soon was seen,
The barren desart cloath'd with cheerful green:
Bent was the oak, the quarry's depth explor'd;
And art and science beam'd upon the world.
Then great in peace, no wild ambitious dream,
No thirst of empire, bade man's bosom stream;
In virtuous quiet, pass'd their days away,
Bright and unspotted as the noon-tide ray:——
But soon refinement stole upon the world,
And through each breast her baneful poisons hurl'd:
Then rage to rule, insatiate love of gold,
For which the lives of millions oft were sold,
Fill'd every breast: War's desolating train,
In terrible array, spread o'er the plain.
Her iron scourge, then proud oppression wav'd,
And tyrant man each finer feeling brav'd;
Relentless to the suff'rers pitious moan,
Through blood and horror, "waded to a throne:"—
Then wide her wings, affrighted Virtue spread,
To happier climes, with Independence fled:
On this blest soil, they fix'd their sacred seat:
Here found, from mad multude, a safe retreat;
Here rais'd the awful fane of Liberty,
And rooted firm, fair Freedom's deathless Tree.

Immortal Powers!—whose cheering smiles impart
The best emotions to the human heart;
COLUMBIA'S SONS with fav'ring influence bless,
And, on their souls, your fervors deep impress.
While WAR'S dread voice sounds o'er the Western Main,
And Nations struggle with oppression's chain,
Firm and undaunted still the heroes stand,
Fix'd or to die, or free maintain their land.

O INDEPENDENCE! on this glorious day,
Dart full and strong thy renovating ray;
Pour on each bosom thy resistless fire,
Nerve ev'ry arm, and ev'ry soul inspire;
That while the swelling sounds of joy proclaim
THIS DAY the greatest on the page of fame,
Columbia's Sons, knit in one social band,
May swear protection to this hallow'd Land;——
Firm to support her sacred Rights appear,
And bid blest *Freedom ever flourish here.*

ANECDOTE.

ONE day the Archbishop of Canterbury said to Betterton, the Player, "Pray inform me, Mr. Betterton, what is the reason you actors, on the stage, can affect your audiences, with speaking of things *imaginary*, as if they were *real*; while we, in the church, speak of things *real*, which our congregations receive, as if they were only *imaginary?*"——"Why, my Lord, replied Betterton, the reason is plain:—We actors, on the stage, speak of things *imaginary*, as if they were *real*; and you, in the pulpit, speak of things *real*, as if they were only *imaginary*.——

TO BE SOLD BY

J. Richardson,

At the POST-OFFICE,

A great Variety of BOOKS and STATIONARY,

Among which are the following NEW PUBLICATIONS,

MOORE's Journal in France, 2 Vols. Memoirs of Maria Antoinette, late Queen of France; Barlow's Advice to the Privileged Orders, 1st and 2d Parts; The Political Fugitive, by Mr. Butler; Robespierre's Speech in the National Convention of France; The Trial of Thomas Muir, Esq; for Sedition; Barlows' Letter to the National Convention of France—to which is added, The Conspiracy of Kings, A POEM; The Red-Book, being a List of the private Pensions paid from the Treasury of France; A Discourse on the Rise and Fall of PAPACY—wherein the Revolution in France, and the abject State of the French King, is distinctly pointed out.—By *Robert Fleming*, V. D. M.

Also a new Assortment of HOUSE PAPER, very cheap.

Newport, July 15, 1794.

BENONI PECKHAM

Informs his Customers and others,

THAT he has furnished himself with a new Supply of HAIR, of the first Quality, and is now ready to furnish Ladies with Braids, Commodes, Cushions and Curls, in the newest Fashion.—Also Cues, and Coverings for the Heads of those Gentlemen who have lost their Hair.—He returns his Thanks to those who have been pleased to favour him with their Custom the Year past, and hopes, by steady Attention to Business, to merit their future Favours.

Newport, July 14, 1794.

Godfr. Wenwood

HAS FOR SALE,

Superfine and Common Flour, by the Barrel,

Mistick TILE, by the Dozen,

A small Quantity of SHIP BREAD,

CHARCOAL, by the Bushel, excellent for Cooking.

ATTENTION.

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Two Wheelwrights, Four Carpenters, and Four Blacksmiths, are wanted to each Company, whose Pay will be Eight Dollars per Month, besides Rations and Cloathing.

Those Persons, who wish to serve their Country, have now an Opportunity, by applying to the Rendezvous in Newport.

W. LITTLEFIELD, *Captain of the Corps of Artillerists and Engineers.*

Newport, July 14 1794.

State of RHODE-ISLAND, &c.

In GENERAL ASSEMBLY, *June Session*, A. D. 1794.

It is Voted and Resolved, That the late Collectors of this State's Impost in Newport and Providence, immediately proceed to collect the Money due from the Citizens of this State, on Account of the said Impost, and pay the same into the General Treasury: And that, in Case the same be not paid within Sixty Days after the Rising of this Assembly, the said late Collectors be and they are hereby empowered and directed to compel the Delinquents to pay the same by legal Process.

A true Copy:

Witness, HENRY WARD, *Sec'ry.*

THE Subscriber, late Collector of IMPOST, for the District of Newport, notifies those indebted to him, on Account of Impost, that unless the same is paid within the Time limited in the above Resolve, he shall be under the Necessity of putting his Demands against them in Suit.

July 14, 1794. JOHN WANTON.

PIANO FORTE.

THE ORGANIST of Trinity Church respectfully informs the LADIES and GENTLEMEN, that he teaches the PIANO FORTE—HARPSICHORD, VIOLIN, and the refined ART of accompanying SONGS.——For Terms, apply at Mr. *Adancourt's* COFFEE HOUSE, near the Theatre.

N. B. A VIOLIN to sell.

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ABIGAIL PABODIE, *Administ.*

Newport, July 14 1794.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS it has of late been too frequent a Practice (especially on Saturdays and Sundays) for idle and vicious Persons to climb over the Walls, and enter the Orchards and Gardens of the Subscribers, committing Acts very injurious to the Proprietors.——This is therefore to forewarn and prohibit all Persons whomsoever, from entering into their Enclosures, as they may depend upon being dealt with as the Law in such Cases has provided and directs.——And it is hoped, that Parents or Guardians will not be offended, if, when their Children are detected in trespassing upon the Premises, they are treated as the Nature of the Offence requires.

DAVID OLIPHANT,
ELISHA COGGESHALL.

Newport, May 14, 1794.

Stephen Pierce,

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Also, an Assortment of neat GUNLOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT.—Likewise, New-York SOAP by the Box.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all Persons indebted to the Estate of the Rev. Dr. SOLOMON SPRAGUE, late of Exeter, in the County of Washington, deceased, immediately to come and settle their Accounts, by Payment or Notes, in order to enable the Executor and Executrix to settle and pay the Legacies:—And those that have any Demands against said Estate, are requested to present their Demands for Payment, to the subscribers.

SIMON SPRAGUE, *Executor.*
ISABEL SPRAGUE *Executrix.*

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

I PHINEHAS KINYON, of Exeter, in the County of Washington, Yeoman, do hereby publish and declare, That a certain Indictment, obtained in my Name, against THOMAS COTTERELL, of Newport, in the County of Newport, Merchant, at a Superior Court in the County of Washington, April Term, A. D. 1778, was prosecuted against him unjustly, maliciously, and without Foundation, at the Instance of certain evil minded Persons, with Intent to injure the said Thomas, in his good Name and Reputation:——In Consideration whereof, I do hereby agree to pay and satisfy the said Thomas, for the Cost and Charges he has been at, on Account of said Prosecution;—and I do further declare, that the above is done at my Request.

In Witness whereof, I have hereunto set my Hand and Seal, this Ninth Day of May, A. D. 1794.

PHINEHAS KINYON.

In Presence of JOHN FAXON.

For SALE,

THE HOUSE and STORES belonging to the Estate of ELNATHAN HAMMOND, deceased, now improved by JACOB RICHARDSON.——For Terms, apply to the Subscribers;—who once more request all Persons, having Accounts open with said HAMMOND, to exhibit them for Settlement; and those who are any ways indebted to his Estate, are desired to make immediate Payment to either of the Subscribers, Executors of his last will and Testament.

SAMUEL SANFORD,
CALEB LYNDON.

Newport, March 24, 1794.

To be LET, by the Subscriber,

A DWELLING-HOUSE and Twelve Acres of excellent LAND, with a good Tan-Yard, Bark and Beam House, and a Currier's Shop, conveniently situated in South Kingstown, at the Foot of Tower-Hill, all in excellent Order; being near to Water Carriage, and Fishing and Fowling.——Possession given the First of September. If the Land should be more than is needed, the Person may have only a Garden Spot.

ROWLAND BROWN.

South Kingstown, June 25, 1794.

WANTED,

AN APPRENTICE, to the Paper Manufactory, in Providence.——For Terms, apply to Col. CHRISTOPHER OLNEY, at Providence, or JACOB RICHARDSON, in Newport.

July 7, 1794.

THE Subscribers, appointed Commissioners by the Hon. Town-Council of the Town of Newport, to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of GODFREY MALBONE, Esq; late of Pomfret, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give Notice to all Persons who have not exhibited their Claims against the said Estate, either in his private Capacity, or in Company under the Firm of Godfrey and John Malbone, to exhibit their Claims to us, or either of us, on or before the First Monday in August next.—There being a further Time of One Month allowed by the said Town Council for ascertaining and settling the several Demands on said Estate.

THOMAS RUMREILL,
DANIEL MASON.

Newport, 7th July, 1794.

TAKEN up on the 25th of June 1794, a little South of Worden's Pond, in the Hills, in South-Kingston, a young looking Man, with no Cloaths on, or with him, 5 Feet 8 Inches high, with lightish Eyes, Beard, and Hair, with a Scar little above the upper Edge of his right Kneepan, very much tanned with the Sun. He is now residing at the Dwelling House of the Subscriber, Overseer of the Poor in the aboveaid Town, who wishes the above young Man's Parents or Guardian would come and take him away, which will save any further Expence.

WILLIAM WILCOX.

N. B. This young Man appears to have lost his Reason, he says very little, and will often Times tear his Cloaths off, and if he has Liberty he tries to get away into the Woods.

South Kingstown, July 1, 1794.

THE Subscribers, appointed by the Hon. Town-Council of Newport, Commissioners, to receive and examine the several Claims against the Estate of DANIEL BEBEE, late of this Town, deceased, represented insolvent: And Two Months longer being allowed for that Purpose—Notice is hereby given to all Persons who have any Demands against the said Estate, to exhibit their several Claims to either of us, in the Town of Newport aforesaid, on or before the First Monday in September next, being the Time allowed by said Council for ascertaining and settling the Demands against said Estate.

THOMAS GODDARD,
WILLIAM MOORE, jun.

Newport, July 7, 1794.

FOR SALE,

THAT valuable FARM, situate, lying and being in the Town of Renssselaerwick, County of Renssselaer, and State of New York, and 12 Miles East from the City of Albany, containing 400 Acres of excellent LAND, 300 of which is under good improvement and good Fence, well watered; there is good Meadow, and may be made enough to cut 100 Tons of Hay.——There is two new and large English Barns on the said Farm, three Dwelling-Houses, a Store House, and a new Pot-Ash House; there is now sowed on the said Farm, 100 Bushels of Wheat.——It lays convenient to make four handsome FARMS; it is a most excellent Stand for a Tavern and Store, and has been improved as such these 12 Years past.——For further Particulars apply to the Subscriber, on the Premises, who can give a good Title.

ABNER NEWTON.

May 12, 1794.

WHEREAS WILLIAM SLOCUM, of Newport, in the County of Newport, Mariner, at March Session, A. D. 1794, of the General Assembly, for the State of Rhode Island, &c. did obtain the Benefit of an Act, made and passed, A. D. 1756, for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors; and having lodged his Petition, with an Inventory of his Effects, in the Records of the Court of Common Pleas, for the County of Newport, at last May Term.——Therefore the Creditors of the said WILLIAM are notified to appear, if they see Cause, at next November Term of the same Court, to be held at Newport, within and for the County of Newport, on the third Monday of November next, when and where Commissioners or Assignees will be appointed, to make Distribution of said Insolvent's Estate among his Creditors, according to Law.

Witness, THOMAS PECKHAM, Clerk.

Newport, July 7, 1794.

NEW-YORK, July 5.

Friday last the 4th inst. Captain Montaigne's company of Light-Infantry dined at Mr. Hatton's. After dinner a number of patriotic toasts were drank, and the day spent with mirth and conviviality.

The succeeding ODE, written by Mrs. ANN JULIA HATTON, and addressed to the company, was read by one of the members, accompanied by repeated bursts of applause.

IN early times, ere luxury had birth,
Rough *Independence* rul'd the happy earth;
His sons a hardy race, inur'd to toil,
With nervous arm plough'd up the stubborn soil:
Beneath their sturdy labours soon was seen,
The barren desart cloath'd with cheerful green:
Bent was the oak, the quarry's depth explor'd;
And art and science beam'd upon the world.
Then great in peace, no wild ambitious dream,
No thirst of empire, bade man's bosom stream;
In virtuous quiet, pass'd their days away,
Bright and unspotted as the noon tide ray:——
But soon refinement stole upon the world,
And through each breast her baneful poisons hurl'd:
Then rage to rule, insatiate love of gold,
For which the lives of millions oft were sold,
Fill'd every breast: War's desolating train,
In terrible array, spread o'er the plain.
Her iron scourge, then proud oppression war'd,
And tyrant man each finer feeling brav'd;
Relentless to the suff'rers pitious moan,
Through blood and horror, "waded to a throne:"—
Then wide her wings, affrighted Virtue spread,
To happier climes, with Independence fled:
On this blest soil, they fix'd their sacred seat:
Here found, from mad multude, a safe retreat;
Here rais'd the awful fane of Liberty,
And rooted firm, fair Freedom's deathless Tree.

Immortal Powers!—whose cheering smiles impart
The best emotions to the human heart;
COLUMBIA'S SONS with fav'ring influence bless,
And, on their souls, your fervors deep impress.
While WAR'S dread voice sounds o'er the Western Main,
And Nations struggle with oppression's chain,
Firm and undaunted still the heroes stand,
Fix'd or to die, or free maintain their land.

O INDEPENDENCE! on this glorious day,
Dart full and strong thy renovating ray;
Pour on each bosom thy resistless fire,
Nerve ev'ry arm, and ev'ry soul inspire;
That while the swelling sounds of joy proclaim
THIS DAY the greatest on the page of fame,
Columbia's Sons, knit in one social band,
May swear protection to this hallow'd Land;——
Firm to support her sacred Rights appear,
And bid blest *Freedom ever flourish here.*

ANECDOTE.

ONE day the Archbishop of Canterbury said to Betterton, the Player, "Pray inform me, Mr. Betterton, what is the reason you actors, on the stage, can affect your audiences, with speaking of things *imaginary*, as if they were *real*; while we, in the church, speak of things *real*, which our congregations receive, as if they were only *imaginary?*"——"Why, my Lord, replied Betterton, the reason is plain:—We actors, on the stage, speak of things *imaginary*, as if they were *real*; and you, in the pulpit, speak of things *real*, as if they were only *imaginary*.——

TO BE SOLD BY

J. Richardson,

At the POST-OFFICE,

A great Variety of BOOKS and STATIONARY,

Among which are the following NEW PUBLICATIONS,

MOORE's Journal in France, 2 Vols. Memoirs of Maria Antoinette, late Queen of France; Barlow's Advice to the Privileged Orders, 1st and 2d Parts; The Political Fugitive, by Mr. Butler; Robespierre's Speech in the National Convention of France; The Trial of Thomas Muir, Esq; for Sedition; Barlows' Letter to the National Convention of France—to which is added, The Conspiracy of Kings, A POEM; The Red-Book, being a List of the private Pensions paid from the Treasury of France; A Discourse on the Rise and Fall of PAPACY—wherein the Revolution in France, and the abject State of the French King, is distinctly pointed out.—By *Robert Fleming*, V. D. M.

Also a new Assortment of HOUSE PAPER, very cheap.

Newport, July 15, 1794.

BENONI PECKHAM

Informs his Customers and others,

THAT he has furnished himself with a new Supply of HAIR, of the first Quality, and is now ready to furnish Ladies with Braids, Commodes, Cushions and Curls, in the newest Fashion.—— Also Cues, and Coverings for the Heads of those Gentlemen who have lost their Hair.—He returns his Thanks to those who have been pleased to favour him with their Custom the Year past, and hopes, by steady Attention to Business, to merit their future Favours.

Newport, July 14, 1794.

Godfr. Wenwood

HAS FOR SALE,

Superfine and Common Flour, by the Barrel,

Mistick TILE, by the Dozen,

A small Quantity of SHIPBREAD,

CHARCOAL, by the Bushel, excellent for Cooking.

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Witness, THOMAS PECKHAM, *Clerk.*

Newport, July 7, 1794.